# Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1864. NUMBER 190.


## The Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1864.

### THE NEWS.

The blue-coats are upon us in force, warm, well housed fellows, with their inseparable flags, whose rents, as well as embleems, tell of battle adventure. The welcome they everywhere receive will assure them that the popular heart is with them. Their presence will shame or awe disloyalty into silence. Their scattered ranks must and will be speedily filled.

The stories concerning a menaced rebel descent on Sandusky has a basis our reports at the scene of interest well describes. The rebels are certainly collecting on the Canada shore on marshlet bend, but it is even more certain that Johnson's Island is secure against their attack. It may be as well to keep a sharp look out for the safety of other exposed of our lake towns and cities.

The foreign news, elsewhere reported, is important. The Archduke Maximilian accepts the Mexican throne, and the scheme is ripe. New and important complications are inevitable, and the time is rapidly nearing when we shall have leisure, as a nation, to attend to them. Meanwhile, Maximilian will enjoy about as comfortable a seat, as if he were to sit down on the indigenous cactus of his new realm, in summer pantaloons.

From every quarter comes the news of recollisting veteran regiments. The gallant 36th Ills. Col. John M. Loomis, of this city, commanding, is to arrive here to-day. Our Springfield, Madison, and Indianapolis dispatches tell how the boys are received by the people.

The large number of deserters which have been and are still coming in from the rebel armies, required some rule in regard to them. Many of them are willing to enter the Federal service, if they can be put in positions and are elsewhere, in relation to deserters, which is both humane and politic. Its circulation within the rebel lines will increase deserters.

In the same connection is given an order of General Thomas, which will possess salutary terrors for the perpetrators of guerilla murders and the neighborhoods inclined to foster them.

In army correspondent writing from Nashville states that the entire left wing of the 20th army corps, under General Dodge, at Pulaski, Tenn., has re-enlisted, with the exception of one regiment, which has not been in service a sufficient length of time to entitle it to the provisions of the law in reference to veterans.

The 38th Illinois Infantry, Col. John M. Loomis, has re-enlisted, and the 36th Iowa cavalry, known as the "Curtis Horse," has re-enlisted, over 500 strong. It is a splendid regiment.

The railroad from Stevenson to Chattanooga is completed. A train was run over it to-day. On Tuesday trains will commence regular trips. The road from Stevenson to Nashville has been very much repaired and improved. Supplies will therefore now be abundant at Chattanooga. The Charleston and Memphis Railroad is repaired and trains running as far west as Brownsboro.

### DISPOSITION OF REBEL DESERTERS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI IN THE FIELD, CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Dec. 19, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 80.—To obtain uniformity in the disposition of deserters from the Confederate armies coming within this military division, the following order is published:

I. All deserters from the enemy coming within our lines will be conducted to the commander of division or detached brigade to whom shall be nearest the place of surrender.

II. If such commander is satisfied that the deserter desires to quit the Confederate service, he may permit them to go to their homes, if within our lines, on taking the following oath:

THE OATH.

"I do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified, or held void by Congress or by decision of the Supreme Court, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court. So help me God."

Sworn and subscribed to before me at ——, this day of ——, 186—.

III. Deserters from the enemy will at once be disarmed, and their arms turned over to the nearest Ordnance Officer, who will account for them.

IV. Passes and rations may be given to deserters to carry them to their homes, and free passes over military railroads and on steamboats in Government service.

V. Employment at fair wages will, when practicable, be given to deserters by officers of the Quartermaster and Engineer Departments.

VI. To avoid the danger of re-capture of such deserters by the enemy, they will be exempt from the military service in the armies of the United States.

By order of

Major General U. S. GRANT.

T. S. BOWERS, A. A. G.

### MURDERS BY GUERILLAS IN LINCOLN COUNTY, TENNESSEE THREATENED.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T. OF THE CUMBERLAND, CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Jan. 8, 1864.

General Orders No. 6.

It having been reported to these headquarters that, between seven and eight o'clock on the evening of the 23d ultimo, within one and a half miles of the village of Mulberry, Lincoln county, Tenn., a wagon which had become detached from a foraging train belonging to the United States was attacked by guerillas, and the officer in command of the foraging party, 1st Lieut. Porter, company A, 27th Indiana volunteers, the teamster, wagon-master, and two other soldiers who had been sent to load the train, (the latter four unarmed,) captured. They were immediately mounted and hurried off, the guerillas avoiding the roads until their party was halted about one o'clock in the morning, on the bank of Elk river, where the rebels stated they were going into camp for the night. The hands of the prisoners were then tied behind them, and they were robbed of everything of value about their persons. They were next drawn up in line, about five paces in front of their captors, and one of the latter, who acted as leader, commanded, "ready" and the whole party immediately fired upon them. One of the prisoners was shot through the head and killed instantly, and three were wounded. Lieut. Porter was not hit. He immediately ran, was followed and fired upon three times by one of the party, and finding that he was about to be overtaken, threw himself over a precipice into the river, and succeeding in getting his hands loose, swam to the opposite side, and although pursued to that side and several times fired upon, he, after twenty-four hours of extraordinary exertions and great exposure, reached a house, whence he was taken to Tullahoma, where he now lies in a critical situation. The others, after being shot, were immediately thrown into the river; thus the murder of three men, Newell E. Orcutt, 9th Independent Battery Ohio volunteer artillery, John W. Drought, company H, 22d Wisconsin volunteers, and George W. Jacobs, company D, 22d Wisconsin volunteers, was accomplished by shooting and drowning. The fourth, James W. Foley, 9th Independent Battery Ohio volunteer artillery, is now lying in hospital, having escaped by getting his hands free while in the water.

For these atrocious and cold-blooded murders, equaling in savage ferocity any ever committed by the most barbarous tribes on this continent, committed by rebel citizens of Tennessee, it is ordered that the property of all other rebel citizens living within a circle of twenty miles of the place where the men were captured, be assessed, each in his due proportion, according to his wealth, to make up the sum of thirty thousand dollars, to be divided among the families who were dependent upon the murdered men for support, as follows:

Ten thousand dollars to be paid to the widow of John W. Drought, of North Cape, Racine county, Wisconsin, for the support of herself and two children.

Ten thousand dollars to be paid the widow of George W. Jacobs, of Delavan, Walworth county, Wis., for the support of herself and one child.

Ten thousand dollars to be divided between the aged mother and sister of Newell E. Orcutt, of Burton, Geauga county, Ohio.

Should the persons assessed fail within one week after notice shall have been served upon them, to pay in the amount of their tax to the provost marshal, a sufficient of their personal property shall be seized and sold at public auction to make up the amount.

Major Gen. H. W. Slocum, U. S. Volunteers, commanding 12th Army Corps, is charged with the execution of this order.

The men who committed these murders, if caught, will be summarily executed, and any person executing them will be held guiltless, and will receive the protection of this army, and all persons who are suspected of having aided, abetted, or harbored these guerillas will be immediately arrested and tried by military commission.

By command of Maj. Gen. Thomas.

WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE, A. A. G.

### THE PROPOSED TAX ON WHISKEY.

The following dispatch was sent by the agent of the Associated Press at New York on Saturday to all the Western papers:

NEW YORK, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1864.

The committee of Ways and Means, on the 12th inst., moved an amendment, taxing distilled stock August 31, 1863, on hand and for sale.

After debate, the amendment was agreed to.

This dispatch created a great excitement in the market, but it was deception, and looks to us to be purposely so. Here is the dispatch to the New York papers by the Associated Press reporter at Washington, and then is the New York or Buffalo reporter prepared the misleading dispatch above given:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

IMPORTANT TO DISTILLERS AND STOCK DEALERS.

The Ways and Means Committee this afternoon on the bill to amend the internal revenue laws, proceeded to consider the bill to repeal the internal revenue stamp tax.

Mr. Stevens offered an amendment so that the tax shall read: "That all spirits distilled from the first of August, 1863, on hand for sale, or in the hands of dealers, or in the hands of any other person for sale, or otherwise disposed of, and upon which the tax has not been paid or collected, and upon which the tax of this act is not paid, shall be subject to the tax of this act, and it shall be the duty of the collector within ten days (January 15) after this act from and after the passage hereof, to give notice, &c."

Mr. Stevens, being asked if he desired to know whether the tax should be laid in the bill proposed to be reported, he said he did not care about spirits and cotton.

Mr. Stevens said that the reason why he had offered the amendment was that greater difficulty as to the collection of the tax would arise by the tax being laid on the spirits in the hands of the dealers than upon those in the hands of the distillers, which latter could be easily secured by the collector. Mr. Stevens said that the revenue expected from this source was $20,000,000 instead of $10,000,000 as at first.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### CONGRESSIONAL AND MILITARY.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL PASSES THE SENATE.

The Garrett Davis Expulsion Resolution Referred.

Arrival of Re-enlisted Illinois Regiments at Cairo and Springfield.

THE VETERAN 36TH ILLINOIS ON THEIR WAY HOME.

Latest from the South—Rebel Papers on the Situation.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE—MAXIMILIAN WILL GO TO MEXICO.

WHAT THE FOREIGN JOURNALS SAY OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

IMPORTANT FROM SANDUSKY

A REVELATION OF REBEL PLOTS AND PLANS.

2,000 REBELS AT POINT PELEE, C. W.

Their Plot against Johnson's Island, and Why it will Fail.

THE SITUATION—TOPOGRAPHY—FEDERAL FORCE AT SANDUSKY.

### FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 18, 1864.

The 19th Indiana, the first re-enlisted regiment from the Army of the Potomac had a glorious reception to-day at Masonic Hall. Their old flag was displayed inscribed with the battles they participated in, such as Lewinsville, battles on the Rappahannock, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Bull Run, Gettysburg, Mine Run. They were welcomed by Gov. Morton, who recapitulated their battles and spoke of the bravery and the soldierly qualities which carried them in triumph through every engagement. The conduct of this regiment has been distinguished for its brilliancy in every battle, and to crown all, to give a halo of glory, you, now, after all your glorious achievements, re-enlist.

You say, we will not return to our homes till permanent peace is restored to our country. You have set a glorious example.

You will go home on furlough, and happy. Glad because you have done your duty; happy that your friends will greet you as true heroes from the battle field. I feel proud to see such officers and men before me. They reflect credit on any nation. In behalf of Indiana I tender the thanks of the State.

Gen. Hascall then said, that it was indeed a high compliment to receive such a glorious reception. He felt glad when he led his boys to the field, and now looked proudly upon what of his regiment was before him. He said his regiment would never lay down its arms till the old flag floated over Fort Sumter. And now to show how sincere the men were, they had re-enlisted, and would never rest till the rebellion was crushed. He looked proudly upon the gallant band of veterans. "Many of your comrades have gone to the spirit world, but you live to fight their battles for them. Your history has been written in blood. No more gallant men ever followed a fire leader. Your losses have been terrible, yet with brave hearts you are willing to return to the battle field. Your homes are waiting to welcome you by their happy firesides. You will gain new joys ere you return to the field."

Col. Walker, of the 17th Indiana, said he was glad to see such a gallant band together. His regiment knew them well. They had heard of their deeds, and emulated them. He had seen many regiments in the Army of the Cumberland, who had sworn never to lay down arms as long as a rebel rag floated. He could not talk. He would rather fight.

Several distinguished gentlemen followed, and the soldier boys went home glad.

A violent snow storm has been raging for the last twenty-four hours, blocking up the roads, and delaying the arrival of the various railroad trains.

### FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, WIS., Jan. 18, 1864.

The 14th regiment, under Col. Lyman Ward, numbering 900, arrived in this city this afternoon, having re-enlisted for the war and returned to the State on a furlough. The 14th left the State March 8th, 1862; were engaged in the battle of Shiloh, where they performed excellent service, capturing a field piece from a largely superior force, and losing a large proportion of officers and men. They also suffered severely in the charge on Vicksburg.

On reaching the depot they were provided with an excellent repast, after which the regiment marched through the city amid cheers of welcome from the citizens. The regiment was marched to Atwood Hall where they were addressed by Gov. Lewis and Secretary Fairchild in brief speeches of welcome which were responded to by enthusiastic cheers from the veterans.

The Legislature met this evening at 7. In the Senate Wilson, Democrat, offered a memorial to Congress, asking for an increase of pay of soldiers, sailors and marines.

Lieut.-Colonel Chas. S. Lovell, Provost Marshal General of this State, has been relieved and ordered to report to his regiment near Chattanooga.

His successor, Col. Green, of the regular army, arrived this evening.

### FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Jan. 18, 1864.

The 36th regiment Illinois veterans, 403 men and officers, Col. John Mason Loomis commanding, colonel, have just arrived on the steamers Delaware and America, from Nashville, en route from Scottsboro, Ala., to Springfield, Ill., for furlough and re-organization. The men are in the best of health and spirits, and have re-enlisted almost en masse.

On their way through Nashville, General Grant boarded them with an order entitling them to wear upon their banners the glorious names of "New Madrid," "Island No. 10," "Iuka," "Corinth, Oct. 3d and 4th," "Vicksburg," "Jackson," and "Mission Ridge."

The regiment will leave for Chicago at 7 o'clock this evening.

### THE IOWA LEGISLATURE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Jan. 18, 1864.

The speaker announced the standing committee of the House this morning. Mr. Gilchrist is Chairman of Ways and Means, Burman of Judiciary, Andrews (of Keokuk county) of Military Affairs, Hildreth of Schools and University, Littles of Elections, Russell (of Washington) of Federal Relations, Ware of Banks, Nelson of County Organization, Magill of Railroads, Russell (of Jones) of Public Lands, Mills of Claims, McNutt of Printing, Finkbine of Charitable Institutions, Wolf of Constitutional Amendments.

The Senate passed the bill repealing the southern border brigade law.

"Thirty-six bills have been introduced into the Senate, being at the rate of four-fifths of a bill to each member.

No bills have been introduced in the House.

The new recruits at Camp McClellan each received seventy-five dollars bounty in greenbacks last Friday. Chickasaw county pays four dollars per month to the wife of every volunteer from that county, and for each child of such soldier under twelve years of age two dollars per month.

Among the arrivals at the Savery House on Saturday evening was Major Heath, of the 7th cavalry. He leaves for Nebraska to-day. The gallant Major Howard, of the 2d Infantry, left for Davenport last night.

### FROM SANDUSKY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1864.

There was a vague street rumor yesterday which was telegraphed to the New York *Tribune*, that there were some 3,000 rebels at Point au Pelee, who are about to make a raid on Johnson's Island.

Everything quiet here and at Johnson's Island. If the rebels collecting over in Canada should be bold enough to attempt a raid on Johnson's Island, General Terry and his brigade of veterans will show them the biggest kind of a thing on ice.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Jan. 17.

The decidedness of interest in other theatres of war is not shared by Sandusky, where, from present appearances, the excitement of rebel presence is in no danger of "being winter-killed." On the contrary, it is quite the reverse, for just now a bridge of solid ice forms our connection with the adjacent foreign parts, being the Island of Pelee, Canada West, the broken-off prolongation of Point Pelee, and there, beyond all question as well as beyond reach or interference of our arms, save through diplomacy, the rebels are actually forming and gathering their ragged clans with the avowed purpose of rescuing and relanding the rebels on Johnson's Island, off this city of Sandusky.

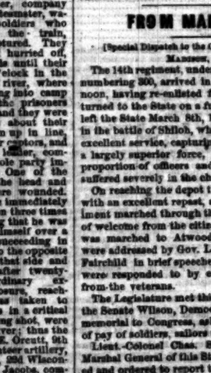
Probably a messier and more dangerous class of prisoners were never at any time elsewhere got together in this war. They are, in fact, the lesser leaders and smaller lights of the rebellion, several Brigadiers, many Colonels and lesser officers, and altogether they would count up very handsomely on the inside of exchange. The rebels wish to release them, they themselves burn to be released, and per contra, this government has taken such measures that they cannot be released by aught the rebels are trying to do. But they have a scheme of release on foot, and it is well to give a little of its history.

About the middle of December it became evident to parties at Detroit that there was something brewing in Canadaism, over the river. Speaks of desperate game looking down was generally arriving by the Great Western railroad, bearing the unmistakable appearance of Southern rebel refugees. These infested Windsor, and Sandwich, and Malden, and other Canadian towns on the Detroit River, seeming to be part of an organization with an object in view, and on more than one occasion, when some of the crew would get in their cups, significant threats would be dropped as to what was in store for "when we get over the water," or the drunken threat would take a more open form of an avowal, that the Johnson's Island prisoners were to be rescued.

These facts gained such substantial shape before the minds of the Detroit officials, that information was forwarded to Washington, and acting thereon, possesses of two chance prisoners confessed that a raid on rebels were doing, and to take head that their plans, be those what they might, should fail.

Under the first, a competent scout was sent from Detroit down the Canada side of the river. About the 26th of last month he reported that in all from seven hundred to twelve hundred desperadoes were gathered at various points under rebel leadership, and under a concerted plan to attack and overpower the Johnson's Island guard and rescue the rebel prisoners. That these fellows were being gathered from throughout the province, where they had fled from the South, and made desperate by actual want, were the excellent and suitable material to carry out such plans. They too were alarmed at the armed only indifferently well, but arms were continually arriving. This was conclusive proof that the rebels intended mischief on our border, intending the blow for the release of the prisoners off this city. This was the nature of the information sent to Washington, acting upon which additional precautions were ordered to be observed by the commandant here.

This officer is Col. W. L. Pierson, of this city, a gentleman of great worth and standing, appointed and commissioned by Gov. Tod expressly for the post he has been filling notably ever since the first establishment of the prisoners' camp here. He has by dint of his vigilant and thorough supervision of every detail, and the most careful employment of his forces, made his guard of 200 men the adequate guard of ten times that number of chafed and desperate men, many of them commissioned officers of the rebel army. But it was seen that the more desperate aspects of the situation made it imperative to strengthen the force here. Accordingly it was with a feeling of relief, shared in by citizens as well as the guard at the Island, that welcome was given to the skeleton brigade of General Terry, composed of veteran New York and Pennsylvania troops, fresh from service in Western Virginia, as they came into this city a few days since. They are now strongly posted at points to completely cover and hold all access to the Island. The situation, therefore, is now about as follows. Perhaps a rough diagram which your compositor may set up, will aid in the comprehension of the matter.




A little arithmetic will show that the distance from Sandusky to the nearest point of solid land in the Queen's dominions in Canada West is about thirty miles, but by means of the stepping stones of interposed islands gives no single wider water space than nine miles, the distance from Kelley's Island (of vinous fame) to Pelee Island, distant about one mile and a half from the Point of that name. So that the water distance between United States' soil and that of Canada is that between Kelley's Island and Pelee Island.

And now for the reason that our war excitement does not, "whistle kill," as the farmers say, but merely because it has a winter basis. The whole water distance between the points above named, thanks to the late cold weather, is frozen so solid that a team of elephants tandem might be driven from Sandusky to Point Pelee. And on this bridge of ice the rebels base their hopes.

There are from 2,000 to 3,500 rebels and rebel mercenaries collected on Point Pelee and Pelee Island, hungrily looking this way and eager for a dash on Johnson's Island.

The excitement among the prisoners on Johnson's Island is intense, but the most military men among them are the least affected, for they know the utter madness and futility of any such scheme as crossing on the ice to their rescue. We have now here under Gen. Terry, over three thousand men and the disposition of this force, and of the heavy artillery is such that were ten thousand men to attempt the rescue by the route indicated, not one of them would return back alive, but all would find to the words of the old song:

"We've got too far from Canada
Too far by days, too."

The troops now here under Gen. Terry, constitute a portion of Gen. Sedgwick's old corps, and they are about and tried fellows, who are spoiling to see the ragged rebs come across the ice. There would be such a shaking match as the world has never seen. The last match as the world has never seen. The defense of Johnson's Island comprises a strong posting of guards and batteries along the lake shore of the peninsula, that forms the bay, within which Johnson's Island is nested.

Altogether it may be set down that Sandusky is "safe." That the rebel prisoners are safe, and that the ready, wonted little band of marauders that glare and show their teeth at us from the covert of the Queen's dominions over the lake will take good heed that they do nothing rash. There are possibly other points on the lake frontier they may, in their extremity, attack, but eager as they may be to descend on Johnson's Island, there is not the least probability that they will take the risk. This is what we think here, at all events, and there is no cause for panic.

### FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 18, 1864.

The Seventh regiment arrived at 9 o'clock this evening. They were met at the depot by the military and civil officers, fire department and an immense crowd of citizens, and were escorted to the Representatives' Hall.

Gov. Yates welcomed them home in a short, able and patriotic speech and was followed by Gen. John Cook and others. The regiment is now commanded by Col. Richard Rowett, and are as fine a looking body of men and officers as ever bore the flag of their country aloft on the battle field. They will rendezvous at Camp Butler for re-organization.

Surgeon Geo. S. Hartman, 82d Illinois volunteers, has been honorably discharged from the service on account of physical disability.

The following officers have been honorably discharged from service: Lieut. Thomas L. Lockwood, 92d Illinois; Lieut. Wm. Youngson, 92d Illinois; Lieut. Peter Nichols, 79th Illinois; Capt. L. Billy, 127th Illinois.

Aside from the loss of life from the fire at Camp Butler, about $4,000 worth of blankets, and the same value of overcoats were destroyed, in addition to a large quantity of commissary stores.

The dwelling-house of Mr. Amos, about a mile west of this city, was destroyed by fire this morning.

The 26th regiment arrived at Cairo to-day, and will leave to-night for Springfield, their place of rendezvous.

Nothing has been done in the mandamus case to-day. The Supreme Court will probably adjourn on Wednesday.

E. C. Pettiplace (?), of the 8th Invalid corps, stationed at Camp Douglas, whoever he is, and under whose orders he acts, should be known.

On the evening of the 14th inst., about 10 o'clock, he arrived in Springfield with 200 recruits for regiments in the field. His train started from Chicago on the morning before the recruits had been furnished with breakfast. A short allowance was served them at noon, and they found themselves locked up on a side track here, and were obliged to wait until the next morning for their supper. If this officer thinks that, after such treating, ample provision would have been made for their accommodation. Who is responsible for this outrage? Who sent them without notice, and who is he who brought them without a note of warning?

In my dispatch of the 15th, I was intended to say that the hospital at Camp Yates was in bad condition, and not Camp Butler. The former is an anomalous affair, not recognized by the regulations, and certainly not well cared for by any one. The hospital at Camp Butler is in good condition, the surgeons and superintendent active, and the wants of the sick well supplied.

### FROM CRAB ORCHARD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CRAB ORCHARD, KY., Jan. 17, 1864.

The 21st Massachusetts, in charge of several hundred prisoners, the 8th Michigan, 44th and 80th Ohio, having generally re-enlisted, are en route for home. The term of the latter has expired.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Committee on Ways and Means have resolved on the following:

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| Manufactured Tobacco, 9 P. | 60c |
| Snuff, 9 P. | 60c |
| Fine cut in bulk (smoking half a pound) | 30c |
| Fine cut in foil, 8 package | 30c |
| " " 4 ounces | 15c |
| " " 2 ounces | 8c |
| Manufactured cigars, 9 package | 5c |
| Cigars not worth over $10 per m. | $4.00 |
| " not worth over $15 | 6.00 |
| " not worth over $20 | 8.00 |
| " not worth over $25 | 10.00 |
| " not worth over $40 | 15.00 |
| " not worth over $60 | 20.00 |
| " not worth over $60 | 30.00 |

New York, Jan. 18.—A Washington letter in the New York *Times* says: A co-operative movement will be made on Richmond at the opening of spring, by a column on the Peninsula or south of James River, under Hancock, and another by Butler's forces, and by the main column on a direct line from Washington. Hancock will command one of the three corps, into which the Army of the Potomac will be consolidated, Sedgwick another, and the remaining second of the Potomac army the other.

There is but little doubt but Congress will pass resolutions giving proper notice of the abrogation of the Canada reciprocity treaty.

The Arkansas delegation have an interview with the President to-morrow (Monday).

Fifty millions of the new five per cent. interest-bearing notes will be issued on Monday.

Orders have been issued to rifle all the 24 and 12-pounder guns at the Washington Arsenal, on the Rifle pattern.

A special to the New York *Tribune*, from Washington, says: The Arkansas delegation say that in four months Arkansas will come in the Union as a Free State. They recommend Col. Rogers for Military Governor.

### THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The *Herald's* army of the Potomac dispatch says: Colonel Lowell's cavalry brigade has returned to Fairfax Court House, from a reconnoissance to Warrenville, Burryville and Leesburg. No traces were found of Stuart's cavalry.

There are rumors afoot of the re-organization and consolidation of the army into three separate corps. Also, it is rumored that an independent command of 50,000 then is to be given to one of the best fighting Generals, who will be authorized to fit take Richmond in his own way.

"Six rebel deserters came into our lines" on Saturday. They represent that starvation threatens the rebel army. One deserter says that they had no coffee for months, and of meat not over twice a week. Nine men of their regiment had been shot for trying to desert.

Gen. Kilpatrick has gone to Washington. Rumor assigns him to a new and independent cavalry command.

The New York *Tribune's* Army of the Potomac dispatch states: "Three hundred rebel cavalry attacked our picketts of the 1st Rhode Island cavalry, at Three Mile Station, on Thursday evening. After a fight of half an hour the rebels retreated. Twelve wounded rebels were found on Friday morning, at a house half a mile from the scene of the engagement, and three found dead on the field. One of our men was mortally wounded, one other man hurt, and some captured.

### RAILROAD DISASTER.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 18.—The Philadelphia express train on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, consisting of a baggage car, two express and three passenger cars, by the breaking of a tender axle, was precipitated down the bank, while near bridge No. 8, four miles east of Tyrone, into a creek thirty or forty feet. The passenger cars, taking fire from the stoves, were consumed together with one span of the bridge. The express cars were badly smashed.

Twenty-five or thirty persons were injured, many of them re-enlisted soldiers of the 28th Pennsylvania volunteers, one of whom had his back broken. The conductor, Andrew Lauber, of this city, was fatally injured. The conductor, and Thomas McGregor, baggage-master of the train, were severely wounded. The balance slightly. All the passengers were rescued before the flames reached them. A train arrived here at 6 o'clock in the evening, and brings several wounded.

### FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The steamship Avago has arrived from Port Royal and Stono Inlet on the 16th inst.

A squad of twenty of the 20th Connecticut volunteers, under command of Lieut. Walker, of the 54th Massachusetts, left Stono on Dec. 30th near St. Augustine, Fla., by rebel cavalry. Lieut. Walker was wounded, and is reported dead.

The British blockade runner ship Silvanus was captured in Doboy's Sound, Georgia, on the 3d inst., by the gunboat Huron.

The Wilmington *Journal* announced the beaching of two more blockade runners, the steamers Ranger and Adler.

### LATER FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 17.—The steamship Columbia, from Galway 8th, arrived at this port this afternoon and proceeds.

It is asserted that the Archduke Maximilian will accept the Mexican crown, proffered him by the Mexican notables, and will shortly sail for Mexico.

The Heistein question still continues in a threatening aspect. Turkisms have completely frustrated Holstein.

The United States corvette St. Louis weast Lisbon on the 20th December.

It is confirmed that Marmiliu will visit Paris and reach Mexico before the end of March with requisite reinforcements.

The Heistein question shows an increasing embitterment.

The *Times* continues to take gloomy views, and says the Germans are watching still upon much, while crusts threaten more and more to be nearer rather than golden.

The address to Napoleon was introduced in the corps legislatif on the 4th. It expresses the hope that a beneficial result may specially be derived by France from the Chinese and Mexican expeditions. It is very polite to Russia towards Russia and Poland, and loudly extols the Emperor's scheme for a Congress.

The rebel steamer Florida had completed her repairs at Brest, and anchored about 300 yards from the Kearsarge. She will sail in February. A French vessel will accompany each at an interval of 24 hours.

The indictment against Messrs. King and Heenan has been removed into the court of Queen's Bench.

The press is quiet upon American affairs. The *Times* publishes a letter from its accession correspondent, Spence, from Liverpool, in which the writer admits that the North has made progress, but not in proportion to the cost; contends that the next campaign will reveal greater difficulties for the North, and that their financial policy will sooner or later collapse.

Lord Palmerston was unable to attend a cabinet council on the 24, owing to an attack of the gout.

The Anglo-Chinese fleet fitted out by Capt. Osborne, was returning to England for sale. Prince Kelly having refused to carry out the bargain.

The understanding between the Arch-Duke and Napoleon is said to be excellent, and it is said that capitalists overwhelm the Arch-Duke with offers of money on the simple guarantee of his accession to the throne.

### FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Information has been received here of the stopping of the overland mail to Salt Lake.

Advices from Panama, per the *Illinois*, are to the 9th.

By orders from Gen. Dix, Palmer and others, recently connected with the Custom House frauds, confined in Fort Lafayette, are to be tried by a military commission.

A bold burglary occurred on Sunday morning, on Fifth avenue, in which a Mr. Wallace, it is feared, was fatally wounded.

### FROM THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK, January, 18.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 15th thinks the future of the South is involved in the next spring's campaign in upper Georgia. The *Enquirer* gives a report that 5,000 Yankees had landed at Kinsaloe, Westmoreland county, Va., on the 12th, and had destroyed all the salt and provisions provided by citizens for the use of their families.

### PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1864.

Mr. WILSON reported back the bill to promote enlistments, and for other purposes.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill to amend a bill to establish a Bureau of Emancipation. Referred to Select Committee on slavery.

The resolution of Mr. WILSON, of Mass., to expel Davis, of Kentucky, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Mass., the enrollment bill was taken up. The discussion on this bill occupied the entire session. At the close of the debate the enrollment bill was passed. Without important amendments by ayes 30, nays —.

Mr. CHANDLER of Mich. presented petitions praying for the construction of a Ship Canal around Niagara Falls. Referred.

The joint resolutions of thanks to Major Generals Hooker, Meade, Banks, Burnside, Howard, and other officers and men of their armies, were adopted.

After the passage of the enrollment bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety of detailed officers of the various denominations from the draft was laid on the table by a large majority.

The resolution of Mr. COX, of Ohio, to appoint a Board of Commissioners, who can by negotiation reach the Southern authorities, with a view to an immediate exchange of prisoners, and taking the matter out of the hands of Gen. Butler, was, on the motion of Mr. WASHBURN, laid on the table by a vote of 91 against 64.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, reported back from the Military Committee the resolution of the Senate calling for information on the conduct of the war, with an amendment authorizing them to inquire into all contracts made by the War Department, and to visit at such times and places as they may think proper during the recess of Congress.

The amendment was agreed to.

Various resolutions of inquiry and declarations as to what should be the policy of the Government in national affairs were offered and voted on. Adjourned.

H. A. P.

### Re-Enlisted.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The 51st New York, having unanimously re-enlisted, arrived here yesterday from Kentucky on furlough.

### From North Carolina.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The Raleigh *Progress* has editorials proclaiming that peace only can prevent the starvation of the masses of honest-hearted working people, who want and will have peace.

### FROM ST. CHARLES.

The 17th Illinois Cavalry—Their Camp and Progress Made.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. CHARLES, Ill., Jan. 18, 1864.

There are now in camp about 800 men; others have been recruited for the regiment which have not yet come to camp. These, with some two or three hundred, which are expected from Camp Fry, (who were anxious to join the "veteran 12th" but could not get in "because of the multitude" which thronged to have their names enrolled on the roster of this famous regiment now encamped there,) will fill the ranks of the 17th Illinois cavalry.

Barracks are completed sufficient for 900 men, and the lumber is on hand for the building of more, so to accommodate the whole regiment.

Nine companies are already organized, which leaves three yet to be formed in due course of time.

One squad of men from the 12th came into camp with your correspondent was there, which numbered about fifty more or less, and more are expected to-day. The men that compose the 17th are good-looking, fine-looking, so a general thing, judging from what I saw and learned from others.

The Camp is located a little to the southeast of the village of St. Charles on the bank of the Fox River. Although the regiment at present enjoys such a pleasant "lovely habitation," it is yet without "no name" other than the plain 17th, but give it a fair show and with its tried leader it will so confer wreaths for itself second to none of Illinois' boasted cavalry.

### Sorrows of a School Girl.

BURROWS TRACKWAY:

I am a little girl and attend one of the public schools. Pa read in the Tribune the other day that the teachers thought themselves badly used. I've thought so too, and said that they ought to be better paid. Now, Mr. Editor, I want to say something; our teachers are nothing when they compare with the little girls can scarcely get anybody to board them. We have many little girls here at school that we do not like, and we want our teachers to know them.

We are not encouraged to be good. I don't know how it is with other schools, but I know that my sister scarcely can have her way; I say it is what is right. I do want to gain credit and try to keep quiet and learn my lesson, but I have sometimes to be disturbed by some one. Some little imps a mean near me. And then I don't like to be jostled, and have my pen, Mr. Editor, and take your books home and study and practiced so that you could not sleep, and then study to make up the time you lost in school. I have tried to be good, but I can't do it. I have tried and cried and tried, but I can't do it. I have tried to be good, but I can't do it.

I know one little girl who went to school with me; she studied very hard, and her teacher said she was a good scholar. She was good and at her side all day, but had was bad and the little girl was good. One day, Mr. Editor, she had worked and her lesson so much. Poor Pa was so old—one day she was sick, but I do think I would learn more if had not so much to study.

I live about half a mile from school, and I'm just weaker than my dinner with me. I have had to sit out on the steps this winter to eat it, when the weather was so cold I thought I should freeze me out and told me I could not stay inside. I caught cold and could not get to school for a day or two. I think I have been behind and hard to say my grammar to the end.

And then, Mr. Editor, I have had such a lot of things stolen. My rubbers, my mittens, my books and my hood have all been stolen, and the last time I had to go home without my satchel. I know I feel them all in school, because I took them there, and I saw them there. I know I did, and I'm sad that was a perfect shame, and so sad to my others.

Our geometrical tiger not and her well here; she has many other grievances, but these are the principal ones. There is no doubt but while the conduct of our schools is spoken of as certainly as possible, yet there are too many cases where the rights of the child are completely ignored, and no attention paid to its wrongs. There is perhaps temporary relief to some of them now, but it seems to me that it would be a good thing for the teachers to show results which will compare well with those received from the labors of others, often leads them to good the still, my student who is required to study beyond her strength, and injures the future man or woman, both physically and intellectually.

Live teams form a regular article of commerce in the London market. They are generally imported from France, and sell for from 50c to $1.50 per dozen, according to size and activity. They are purchased by market gardeners in the vicinity of the city, to protect their choice vegetables from dogs and insects, which they do very effectually.

## FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

### The 30th Ill., Yates' Phalanx, in the Veteran Service and on its Way Home—A Veteran Regiment.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Jan. 6, 1864.

Now that the holidays have passed, the 30th Illinois has come to attention, and, as Artemus Ward says, presents a "noble pair." Pierce has slightly come it over Mars in this department, during the last few days. His grim old visage has greatly relaxed beneath the mollifying influence of the merry god's "smiles," of which heretofore he has been rather chary, at least we have heard much less as we have seen.

Through the persuasive eloquence of our worthy Colonel, and his field and staff, who seem to be on good terms with his majesty, helping from the way they "smile" occasionally, he condescended to visit the 30th on Christmas eve; for that occasion a surprise supper was gotten up in the most approved army style, for the line officers of the regiment. As we are located in a country fifty miles behind times though it be, that abounds in fat oysters, and other luxuries peculiar to the sea, we had to rely on what we could get of the gold things that were put beyond the reach of rebel hands on that evening. Every thing went merry as a marriage bell, or at least as merry as merry could be where there were no belles.

The compliment was returned on New Year's eve, by the line officers, who contributed up to the occasion. On New Year day the crowning feast came off, in the shape of a "Regimental dinner" prepared and administered by the officers to the men.

The table, extending nearly the entire length of our beautiful cam

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1864.

## THE COPPERHEADS AND THE REVOLUTION.

The message of Governor Seymour is just in itself worthy of any special attention. False in its statements, false in its logic, and pervaded by a sinister and malignant spirit of treason, it would justly be thrown aside with contempt and indignation, save for the fact that he is regarded as one of the leaders of the Copperheads, and the chief speaker of that spectral letter. All this disloyal crew put him up to proclaim what they call their principles; and he is expected to do the croaking over the fancied dangers into which the country is drifting. When he blows his brazen organ, all the copperheads over the whole North, hiss and rattle, and make the responses. Hence, by listening to his complaints and denunciations, and putting the full sense of all his charges in his stalest as his Administration, we learn all that the bitterest opponents and the keenest observers of the Government, with all their faculties sharpened, and their energies braced, by the deepest hate and the most unscrupulous ambition, can find to blame or condemn in its policy. In this view the message of Seymour claims some notice, and all who read it will be struck with the fact, that after doing all he could to make out his case, and saying the very worst things he could against the policy of the War, all loyal minds find, in the charges which he puts forth as the gravest, and the allegations which he makes as the most damaging, the best and most conclusive reasons for approving the policy of the Government in the past, and insisting that it shall be persisted in through the future.

Seymour alleges two main reasons for repudiating the policy of the Administration, and all the copperheads echo back his sentiment, unless it be changed, such a policy is sure to bring national ruin. And then two evils, so fraught with peril to the nation, are alleged—that the Administration has carried out a series of acts and measures which have such a crazy hope.

THE REBELS WANT A DICTATOR OR A PROGRESSIVE.

The desperate condition of the rebels is becoming every day more and more apparent to themselves. Still they do not intend to strike their flag while there is a chance left to hope for success. The next year will witness no less a hard fight before they fully succumb to manifest destiny.

A proposition is now being discussed by their military chiefs to discard the Richmond Constitution and create a Military Dictator. The North Carolina *Progress* says it was recently suggested by the officers of the army of Tennessee to the Legislature of the State, and also to the rebel Congress at Richmond. Senator Foot says if there is to be a Dictator, he wants General Lee, and if he should be invested with that supreme power he will be able to carry the rebel government in his hat. We do not think that Lee is so ambitious as that. Though the copperheads object, the people will not. But such to-day is the copperhead view of political matters, as boldly delivered to the country from the lips of their foremost man; who finds in this most distressing harmony between the Administration and the people, so great disaster, that he cannot but express the hope, that it will not last long. He calls it a Revolution, and though without belief now, he feels says that "hereafter it will force itself upon the attention of the people of America. It will then see and feel its nature and results."

To all that mean tribe of Northern politicians who have heretofore crawled into office by servility to the Slave power, and who are now working with all their energies to bring around such a peace, and reconstruction, that they may again secure places and power by dodging the ignoble work of their Southern masters, the present state of affairs is indeed, to them, a most mighty and disastrous Revolution. But not only hereafter, will the people feel its results, and realize; they feel them now, and think of Heaven fairly for them; and so profoundly thankful are they, that the power has passed forever from the hands of a band of aristocratic slaveholders in league with a knot of venal and degraded northern pimps, ready to barter the blood of the free and loyal masses, that no chicanery and trickery, no scheming and plotting, no force and treachery, will ever be able to bring back that old and most detested state of things. This is a Revolution that can never go back. Years hence the copperheads can hide in the Palmetto Rats, and the strongest indications of the direction we toward which the tide is sweeping, if they expect to gain in any event take such a course. The Slave power is broken forever. We know why Horatio Seymour and all the copperheads mourn over and refuse to be comforted. They looked to the Slave power to be President and Senators; it promised them place and power; and so heart-sick and sore is the Democratic party at the failure of its idol, that they cannot and will not believe that Slavery is dead. But it is nevertheless true that as a political power it is quite dead. The great copperhead has spoken truth. There is a great Revolution in the land. An anti-slavery, treason-crushing Administration is in power. The people stand by it, and will keep it in power. But that the people will ever repeal their work, and reinstate the Slave power and the copperheads, is the wildest dream. It is only because his great pride has made him mad, that any copperhead utters such a crazy hope.

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G. R. LARKIN.

The writer may not have the authority of Jeff. Davis, or the rebel Congress, for making his offer; but if France should propose a Protectorate, who doubts that they would give their cordial sanction?

But Louis Napoleon has in many irons in the fire already, as he seems well aware. His Mexican conquest, if not yet completed and his Asiatic Empire is not completed and solid yet. The new Emperor seems in no haste to mount his throne in the hall of the Montezumas, and until Napoleon has fixed up the Mexican business he will hardly undertake another job of interference in American affairs even to save the mask of his friend Jeff. from the halter.

☞ The difference between the two great parties into which the country is divided, is, that the one changes its mode to suit circumstances and keeps its principles, while its rival changes its principles to suit circumstances and retains its name. The latter has preserved the appearance of stability, notwithstanding every genuine heat-egg of Democratic principles has been removed and a chalk one put in its place. The Democratic party claim to have taken its name and principles from Thomas Jefferson, but finding it could not keep both and please the democracy, exchanged the former for the doctrines of John C. Calhoun, but held on to the latter. It bartered away its principles for success, and gave up its platform of the "rights of men," for the votes and patronage of the oligarchy. The present views and principles of the "democratic" party are as antagonistic to those of its founder, as the views of Sumner, the disciple of Jefferson, are to those of Jeff. Davis, the pupil of Calhoun.

☞ The rebel organ applies and publishes conspicuously, our recent article on its abuse of Soldiers' Aid Societies, which it accompanies with the lying assertion that "the Chicago Sanitary Commission had given up the project." The purpose of the secesh content in copying our article may not be apparent to its Northern readers; perhaps it is not hard to divine the reason. The object was, to place the article before its rebel friends in the South, as a testimonial from a leading Republican journal of its zeal and labors in behalf of the Union and the rebellion. The rebel journal of the same point south of Cairo is almost exclusively among the extent, circulation of the secesh print south of Cairo is mostly look at it, but rebels rarely look at Northern papers; and so they have to rely on such testimonials as this, to keep them from being "sold" by their leaders. Imagine how Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet will be taken aback at the discovery that the Sanitary Commission is not lending them by their opponents; that its object is to prevent the cultivation of hostility and misery; to provide the saving of life; to promote discontent; to encourage desertions and discourage enlistments. The secesh organ is careful not to deny the truth of any of these charges. It confesses, as far as it is prudent in this Northern latitude, that they are true, and then announces for the edification of its chief, and of the rebels, that the "Chicago Sanitary Commission is dead," though it well knows, that in spite of all its malignant attacks, the Commission is vigorously alive, and never before enjoyed a larger amount of public confidence, and never before were its beneficent ministrations on so large a scale. If the slanders and vilification of the rebel organ have had the effect to reduce Copperhead's contributions, on the other hand, they have stimulated loyal people to greater liberality. So that, as the whole of the Chicago Sanitary Commission has lost nothing from the treasonable endeavors of that concern. The whole cause of Soldiers' Aid Societies was never before so active; they are exerting their utmost to aid the army in the highest state of health, spirit and efficiency for the great and final campaign against the rebellion.

What Tennessee Has Done for the War.

A Nashville paper gives the following, showing the number of men Tennessee has given to the Federal service:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cavalry | 18,000 |
| Newly mustered into the service in new regiments | 5,000 |
| Infantry | 31,000 |
| Artillery | 1,500 |
| Infantry (negroes) | 1,500 |
| Artillery (negroes) | 1,500 |
| Total | 58,500 |

This is doing well when we consider the difficulties which have been encountered by the authorities. Recruiting still goes on briskly.

☞ The total number of deaths in New York city during the past year was 25,196; which is greater than the mortality of any previous year since 1854, and an increase of 3,972 over the mortality of 1862. The deaths from sunstroke, owing to the unusually hot weather of July and August, were very numerous, 152 being set down to that cause; and 163 deaths are reported to have resulted from wounds and violences by the mob during the riot week. The yearly mortality during the years intervening between 1854 and 1862 ranged from 20,109 to 23,726. In 1854 the number of deaths was 26,953. The mortality among children during the past year was 14,606, which is proportionately less than at any time since 1851. The number of fatal cases of typhus during the year was 1,196, three times as great as in 1862, being 420 to 136. The increase of cases of fever is attributable to the large increase of emigration last year, and the many soldiers sent to the hospitals, infected with febrile diseases.

☞ Prof. James Watson, who recently recently discovered the new comet, writes to the Detroit *Advertiser* that the comet is now rapidly approaching the earth, had receded from the sun. Its distance from the earth, January 12th, was 45,000,000 of miles. It will continue to approach the earth until Feb. 1st, when its distance will be only 15,000,000 of miles, and its brilliancy five times greater than at the present time. It is probable that that it will then be visible to the naked eye. After February 1st, it will recede from both the earth and sun. Should the comet become visible to the naked eye, it may rival in splendor the comet of January 20th—before the moon rises in the north-west, about 10 o'clock in the evening of January 20th—before sunrise in the north-east, about 10 o'clock in the morning of January 28th—before and after the sun's rise. It is probable that it will be visible to the naked eye, for a short time.

☞ The Galena *Advertiser* says there are seven hundred car loads of freight in that city awaiting shipment on the Illinois Central railroad. The *Advertiser* hints that about ten car loads per day are sent off, and estimates that it will take about one year, at that rate, to get rid of the whole lot.

☞ The Connecticut Republican State Convention will be held on the 10th of February. Governor Buckingham, it is thought, will be renominated.

## THE WAR IN ALABAMA.

Illinois Regiments Re-Enlisting.

(Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.)

SCOTTSBORO, ALA., Jan. 2, 1864.

The troops of the 4th division, 14th army corps, have made a glorious response to the call for veteran volunteers.

By the kindness of Gen. Baird's division we learn that the following regiments have gone into the veteran service almost as units:

The 38th Illinois, Col. J. M. Loomis.
The 4th Illinois, Lieut. Col. J. Greathouse.
The 30th Ohio, Major Wm. R. Rowe.
The 3d Ohio, Col. Moore.
The 5th Ohio, Col. C. C. Wolcott.

All have shipped more than three-fourths of the men and possessed their organization. This immediately consequent upon the most terrible campaign of the war, show the determination on the part of the troops to see the war through that surpass the delegation of the most engaging and exhibits a patriotism and devotion to the cause that the annals of the war shows no parallel to.

Gen. Rosecrans, a most excellent, gallant and efficient officer, commanding the 4th Division of Logan's 15th Army Corps, is working unceasingly day and day to get veterans mustered and paid and furloughed, according to the provisions made by law, and deserves the highest praise for his untiring efforts.

The three Illinois regiments named above, have been in all of Grant's Campaigns since Lookout and Donelson, and though mutilated and healthily reduced, take with them their veteran spirit, all and will be one fifty of the who are left and will be one for the Invalid Corps. "So that rose may read."

This is an item of the greatest interest to the troops. God send it be not above the general par.

Reorganized Military Order.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1863.

(Extract.)

Special Orders No. 191, Headquarters Army of the Cumberland, Sept. 18, 1863, relieving Major Gen. Thomas from the command of the Army of the Cumberland, and assigning Major Gen. Rosecrans to the command, are approved.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

Gen. Rosecrans, Commanding Department of the Cumberland.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Expenses to be Paid to Point of Rocks—Illinois Soldiers' Aid Society—Illinois Soldiers Entitled to Furloughs—Illinois Regiments Re-Enlisting—Chicago Sanitary Commission—Cause of Its Recent Unpopularity—Cause for Mr. Lincoln.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1864.

THE DEFICITS TO BE PAID TO THE EXPRESS CO.

The fact that squatters are still to be paid to the first of March next for volunteers should stimulate recruiting. Illinois ought now to be able to escape the draft on the last call. Mr. Chase was opposed to extending the time, as such extension would require an additional sum, estimated at $50,000,000 for the payment of these bounties. The call for men estimated for the payment of the Secretary had put down at $191,368,200.00. Any deficiency should come out of the Secretary's pocket. I believe I stated that the Secretary recommended that the whole be raised by additional taxation. I had not then in my letter. The Secretary had provided for raising the whole of the appropriations by loans, and is totally adverse to the issue of any further legal tender circulating currency, as he thinks it has reached its limit, under the terms which govern the system of the circulating medium of a country. There are financiers, however, who assert that the National Bank system inaugurated by the last Congress tends to inflate the currency, (especially as long as the Government is a borrower on bonds) fully as markedly as if the Government issued its notes directly at hertofore.

ALLEGED MURDER OF GARRET DAVIS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, commenced his arraignment of Garret Davis for his resolutions offered a few days since. The gist of these resolutions is to the effect that the present Administration is a usurpation and is tending to establish a despotism to subvert the liberties of the people, and that the people should be prepared to resist military power, and that the people should rally, except that appropriated to the Democratic Congress, to be invoked to express a large number of ladies were present, and when the Senator from Kentucky rallied them scores of Senators from Massachusetts were levelled at him. Mr. Wilson's speech was mostly abusive, but Davis' reply was undignified, illogical and grossly, and even uncourteously abusive of the Massachusetts Senator. Neither in his matter nor manner was the Senator from Kentucky a model of oratorical ability. His voice is pitched in a sort of falsetto tone, and when he rises in indignation it assumes the squeaking sound of a scolding old woman. There was no depth of feeling in his indignation, no power in his invective, and no bitterness in his sarcasm. The speech was a very weak effort, and had a ludicrous, if not farcical character to the proceeding. The spectator felt inclined to pity, rather than laugh, the poor old man, who made such a pang attempt to arrest the progress of the Administration in its war against rebellion and slavery, in the cause of the latter. What a contrast does Kentucky now present in the Senate from Kentucky now present in the Senate from Kentucky and galleries by the contrast with the eloquence which is heard no more within its walls.

During the debate I noticed many distinguished men on the floor of the Senate, a large number of ladies were accommodated with chairs in the lobbies. Among the spectators were the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Winter Davis, Gen. Blair, Gen. Farnsworth, of Illinois, Gen. Garfield of Ohio, and others.

CONSCRIPTION BILL—PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. Wilson, of the Committee on Judiciary, reported a joint resolution to amend the joint resolution expatriating the act to suppress insurrection, etc., passed July 16, 1862, confiscate certain property, and for other purposes, that no punishment or proceedings under any act shall be construed to make forfeiture of estate, except during the lifetime of the offender, in accordance with section 3, art. 3, of the Constitution of the United States, provided no other public or private right of forfeiture, under the act of July 17, 1862, shall be repealed, nor the proclamation of the 25th of July, 1862, and the proclamation, to be made, shall be received and held as evidence in all cases now pending, or which may hereafter arise. On a vote, this proviso was passed by a vote of 77 to 54.

During the consideration, a little passage at arms took place between Mr. Cox, of Ohio, and Mr. Washburne, of Illinois. The latter urged that the act of leaving the law as it stood. Mr. Orth, of Indiana, subsequently made a speech on the power of Congress, under the Constitution, to declare the absolute forfeiture of the property of traitors. He ridiculed the position by a review of the law of treason in England, and by reading from the Constitution, and the results of treasonable construction of the clause conferring this power on Congress.

The resolution of Mr. Wilson, above, was recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary.

In the House to-day, the debate on the subject was resumed, by the friends of Ohio, opposing the amendments of Mr. Wilson.

CONFEDERATE CAUCUSES.

The copperheads had a caucus on Tuesday night, and will have another to-morrow night. There are some talk about the Presidency, though to the chagrin of Fernando Wood, the declination appeared to be based upon the ground that he is a candidate himself. He disgusted the time of laying up the candidate of the conservatives, as and coming to the front in the ranks of the party. It is recommended by one member of the Democratic convention in Cincinnati, to hold the national convention in Chicago, on the other hand, the attempt at the selection of the "Chicago National Union" of this city (Tom Florence's paper) as the organ of the party, has another McClellan move. Florence is a McClellanite, as are most fellows of the Democratic party. The Illinois delegation from other States are in a terrible state of demoralization. Josh Allen, of Lower Egypt, is the representative leader of the Illinois men, much to the disgust of his revered friend and of the same name. It was resolved that hereafter all resolutions offered in Congress should be matured in caucus. This is intended to restrain Fernando Wood, whose superior talent, and his ready tongue give him a great advantage when the opposition acts without previous consultation.

The Copperheads had another caucus last night, and the question of issuing an address to the people was debated, but not fully decided upon. The eastern and Ohio and Indiana men appear to be in favor of McClellan.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE OUT FOR MR. LINCOLN.

Col. Forney's paper, the *Morning Chronicle*, of this city, comes out this morning with a very able article in favor of Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency. Of course, the *Press* at Philadelphia will come out strongly against for the renomination. There is now no rival to Mr. Lincoln for the second term in the field. The New York *Herald* is very busily engaged in endeavoring to poke up some rival, and Salmon Chase is in opposition to Old Abe, for purposes of distraction and distraction, but it appears to be the most up hill business that paper has ever been engaged in.

The House Committee on Judiciary, through Mr. Boutwell, its chairman, have reported for passage the bill of Mr. Arnold, providing for carrying out the President's proclamation abolishing slavery in the rebel States. The bill is very carefully drawn. I send you a copy.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE POOR NEGRO.

I dropped in upon Mr. Lincoln on Monday last, and found him busily counting greenbacks. "This, sir," said he, "is something I put off my usual task; but a President of the United States has a multiplicity of duties not specified in the Constitution or laws of Congress to a poor negro who is a porter in one of the Departments (the Treasury), and who did not catch it from me, however, I at least think not. He is now in hospital, and could not draw his pay because he could not sign his name. I have been at considerable trouble to overcome the difficulty and get it for him, and have at length succeeded in getting red tape, as you newspaper men say. I am now dividing the money and putting by a portion labelled, in an envelope, with my Excellency's order to endorse the package very carefully. No one who knows the poor unsophisticated fellow can appreciate the goodness of heart which will prompt a man who is borne down by the weight of cares and responsibilities of the world's history, to stop and listen for a time from them to succor one of the humblest of his fellow creatures in sickness and sorrow.

TOBACCO TAX.

The House Committee on Ways and Means is in favor of a very heavy tax on manufactured tobacco, ranging from twenty to fifty per cent. This has been caused by the intense pressure from the growers, who assert that a tax on the leaf will stop the production and export. The manufacturers, on the other hand, say that the heavy duty on the manufactured article, will cause large importations from abroad.

HOW AMES GOT THE REGULATORS.

Hon. Oakes Ames, M. C. from Massachusetts, was over to Alexandria yesterday, to attend a sale of an immense quantity of old iron. He found a tremendous competition, and agreed among themselves to bid low and then divide the prizes. Ames bid the article up to within a fraction of its value, and then left it on the speculators' hands, raising a large sum for Government.

FRAUDS IN THE ARMY CONTRACTS &c.

Mr. Holman has endeavored to have a resolution introduced in the House providing for a committee to investigate frauds in the army by contractors, quartermasters, &c. It will be directed to. Talking about such frauds, an Illinois contractor was very loudly engaged a few days since in relating how he had made a very generous fortune, around Fredericksburg. Strange if he have not made it, if he has not made it, and if he have not made it, and if he have not made it, and if he have

## Special Notices.

Sadler Foster's Cures Rheumatism.

Dr. Bigelow,

Dr. James,

DAVID STUART & CO.
AMERICAN
Produce Commission Merchants,
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

R. V. MONTAGUE & CO.

GRIFFIN BROS.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Miscellaneous.

Medrinal.

DR. JOHN L. LYON'S
FRENCH
PERIODICAL DROPS,

SAPONIFIER,
OR
CONCENTRATED L
Family Soap Maker

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Lyon's Periodical Drops

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
Hair Restorative
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM,

Mrs. S. A. Allen's
ZYLOBALSAMU

Business Notices.

FLAX MACHINERY.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

ASTHMA CURED—Relief

$10 PER DAY NET PRO

Business Lines.

NEW FREIGHT EXPRESS
LINE
PLATTSMOUTH, GLENWOOD,
COUNCIL BLUFFS & EDDYVILLE.

Business Notices.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

BANK OF AMERICA—Public

Commission Merchants.

CONVERSE & KENNETT,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

JOHN S. ROBERTS & SON,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NOTICE.—The Copartnership

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership

DR. JOHN BULL'S
COMPOUND
CEDRON BITTERS

F. & E. JAEGER,
Successors to A. Jaeger & Co., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Crockery, China and Glassware,
103 Lake-St., Chicago, Ill.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Lead and Oil Works.
CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
L. W. BLATCHFORD, PROPRIETOR,
Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts.,
MANUFACTURE
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar Lead,
LINSEED OIL AND OIL CAKE.
Particular attention is invited to my
BOILED LINSEED OIL,
TERMS CASH.
L. W. BLATCHFORD,

Dr. Sweet's Liniment.

DR. SWEET'S
Infallible Liniment.
THE
GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

LALLEMAND'S
RHEUMATISM,
Gout and Neuralgia
SPECIFIC.
J. H. REED & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
NO. 146 LAKE STREET,
Agents for Chicago.
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

STORAGE.
CHICAGO DOCK COMPANY.
Incorporated 1855—Capital Stock, $200,000.



# Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1861.


ABSENT.

BY E. C. STEDMAN.

(Concord, Mass., Jan. 1.)

"And lead us the last Christmas, a pleasing sweet smile shone over his face, and he breathed his head a little and quietly said, 'Adieu!' and fell back."—The Newspapers.

The Angel came at night,
Much people and much wonder
And like a winter cloud
Lay on the house of mourn;
Along its lonely stairs,
Where Want had stalked to weep,
Dull it crept with a tread
Where a great soul lay asleep;
To that it lay, too, soon by jumping
Of the cars here! The General replied:
"What in the d—l is the use of my going into town? I've been there! and, besides, what business is it of yours?"

They went immediately to the travel. They found a hotel, but no cars. Every hotel-boy seemed over, and appeared to be waiting. "What are you waiting for?" said the General. "I am waiting for my load." "What is the price of a load?" "Two dollars." "Well, as we are tired and hungry, we will give you the two dollars, and you can put us over." So over he took them. "Where does Miss Bardstown and found a Federal regiment had just arrived there looking for him. Remained here and about for three or four days, and then struck out for Dixie, accompanying guising himself as a Government cattle contractor, and buying a large lot of cattle; at Cabin Creek a quartermaster, until he got to the Tennessee river. Here he found all means of transportation destroyed, and the bank strongly guarded, but with the assistance of about fifty others, who had come down there and joined him in quite a fun remembrance. Capt. Hines crossed over. His escort, was hard to get another, a refugee to cross until he was safely over. He then hired a negro to get his horse over, paying him $20 for it. The transaction was "rather" the negro nearer drowning, and after more than one hour's struggling with the stream was pulled out so exhausted as scarcely to be able to

# THE ESCAPE OF JOHN MORGAN.

## He Tells his Friends How it Was Done.

### AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT FROM REBELDOM.

Gen. John Morgan was honored with an ovation on the 7th, on his arrival at the rebel Capital. The following highly interesting account of his escape from the Ohio Penitentiary, and subsequent adventures, is published in *The Enquirer*. It will repay perusal:

Their bedsteads were small iron stools, fastened to the wall with hinges. They could be hooked up or allowed to stand on the floor, and to prevent any suspicion, for several days before any work was attempted, they made it a habit to let them down and sit at their doors and read. Capt. Hines superintended the work, while Gen. Morgan kept watch to prevent discovery. The tools, which, from duty it was to come round during the day and observe if anything was going on. One day this fellow came in while Hokersmith was at work, and, not knowing any, say, but missing him, said, "Where is Hokersmith?" The General replied, "He is in my room, sick." The fellow seemed satisfied, and dropped out of his pocket and said to him: "Here is a memorial I have drawn up to forward to the Government at Washington; what do you think of it?"

The fellow, who perhaps could not read, was highly flattered at the General's condescension, and, taking the paper, gravely looked at it for several moments very profoundly, and, in reply, Then, handing it back, he expressed himself highly pleased with it. In the meantime Hokersmith had feigned and came up, professing to feel very unwell. This satisfied was the most difficult and dangerous obstacle; but, by prompt progress, bonnaze there was no telling at what time he would commence ringing the day, and at night he came regularly every two hours to each cell and inserted a light through the grate to see if the door to see that they were quietly sleeping, and frequently after he had completed his rounds he would slip out of his cell door with a pair of India rubber shoes on, to listen at their cells if anything was going on. The General says that he would almost invariably know of his presence by a peculiar cough, altogether which it would produce; but for fear that this acute sensibility might sometimes fail him, he broke up small particles of coal every evening, and, placing them on the wall door, which would always announce his coming.

Everything was now ready to begin the work; so about the latter end of October they began to bore. All were busy—one making a trapdoor by sawing another made up strips of bedtick, another making bowie-knives, and another twisting up towels. They labored perseveringly for several days, and after the trapdoor was obtained, most of it ment and nine thicknesses of brick placed edgewise, they began to wonder when they should meet with soft mortar, instead of a brick fell through. What could this mean? What infernal chamber had they reached? It was impossible for them to tell. In their great astonishment and joy, it proved to be an air chamber extending the whole length of the row of cells. Here was an unexpected interposition of Providence. Now they had room enough for all they could dig. They at once commenced to turn at right angles with this air-chamber, to get through the foundation; and the latter end of November, they after the blocks of granite were removed, and still the work before them seemed interminable.

After twenty days of incessant labor, and getting through a granite wall of six feet in thickness, they reached the soil. They tunneled up for some distance, and light began to shine, how glorious was that light. It announced the fulfilment of their labors, and if Providence would only continue its favor, they would soon be free. This was the morning of the 26th day of November, 1863. The next night at 12 o'clock, was determined on as the hour at which they would attempt to make their flight. Each moment that intervened was filled with dreadful anxiety and suspense, and each time the sentinel came in, increased their apprehensions. The General says he had prayed for rain, but the morning of the 27th dawned clear and beautiful. The evening came, but no rain to depend upon. How they prayed for them to increase. If rain should only begin, their chances of detection would be increased. While these thoughts were passing through their minds, the keeper entered with a letter for Gen. Morgan. He opened it, and what was his surprise, when he read, "I am going to try to get out of prison, but for your sake don't you try it, my dear Gharal. You will only be taken prisoner again, and made to suffer more than you do now."

The letter then went on to speak of his kindness to the poor when he lived at Lexington, and concluded by again exhorting him to rest in close confinement. What could this mean? No human being on the outside had been informed of his intention to escape, and yet, if they were ready for him to make the attempt, here comes a letter from Winchester, Ky., advising him not to "try it." The letter had passed through the examining office of Gen. Morgan, and then through the hands of the lower officials. What if it should excite their suspicion and cause them to exercise an increased vigilance? The situation, however, was desperate. Their fate could not be much worse, and they resolved to go. Nothing now remained to be done but for the General and Col. Dick Morgan to change cells. The hour approached, and he was locked up. They changed coats, and he stood at the other's cell door with his back exposed, and pretended to be engaged in making up their beds, as the turnkey entered they "turned in" and pulled their doors shut.

Six, eight ten o'clock came. How each pulse throbbed as they, quietly awaited the approach of twelve! It comes at last, and passed his round—all well. After waiting a few moments to see if he intended to slip back, the signal was given—all quietly slipped down into the air chamber, first stuffing their flannel shirts and placing them in cell as they were accustomed to lie. As they moved quietly along through the dark recess to the terminus where they were to emerge from the earth, the General prepared to light a match. As the lurid glare of light upon their countenances a scene was presented which can never be forgotten. There were crouched even brave men who had resolved to be free. They had come to the last extremity rather out of case-knives. Life, in their condition, was scarcely to be desired, and the moment for the desperate attempt to gain liberty, or perish in the attempt, they emerged from the ground, that the dog should give the alarm—they could but die.

A few moments were spent in this kind of apprehension. The hour had arrived, and yet they came. Fortunately—yes, providentially—this night, the bloodhound given dark and rainy, the dogs had retired to their kennels, and the sentinels had taken refuge in their shelter. The inner wall, by the side of the trapdoor, was then opened, and now the outer one had to be attempted. Captain Taylor (who, by the way, is a nephew of old Zach.) being a very active man, by the assistance of his comrades reached the top of the gate, and was enabled to get the rope over the wall. When the top was gained they found a rope extending all around, which the General immediately cut, as he suspected it might lead into the Warden's room. The rope was then secured. They then entered the sentry-box on the wall and changed their clothes, and let themselves down the wall. In sliding down the General tore his pantaloons very badly, and all were more or less bruised. Once down, they separated, Taylor and Shelton going one way, Hockersmith, Dick Morgan and others another, and Captain Hines proceeding immediately towards the depot.

The General had, by paying $15 in gold, succeeded in obtaining a paper which informed him of the schedule time of the different trains. He had hired a fast man. The man was moving off. He at once looked to see if there were any soldiers, or hollered out, supposing a Union officer, he boldly walked up and took a seat beside him. He remarked to him that "as the night was damp and chilly, he would take a little of his alcohol." He did so and the party soon became very agreeable to each other. The cars in crossing the Scioto have to pass within a short distance of the Penitentiary. As they passed, the officer remarked, "There's the hotel at which Morgan and his officers are spending their leisure." The situation, however, was desperate. Their fate could not be much worse, and they resolved to go. Nothing now remained to be done but for the General and Col. Dick Morgan to change cells. The hour approached, and he was locked up. They changed coats, and he stood at the other's cell door with his back exposed, and pretended to be engaged in making up their beds, as the turnkey entered they "turned in" and pulled their doors shut.

# EUROPE.

## Jeff. Davis, the Pope, and the Pope to Jeff. Davis.

### LOUIS NAPOLEON ON THE SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

### The Empress and Mr. Dayton—The Prize Fight—Mr. Thackeray's Funeral—Kossuth's Proclamation—Garibaldi's Resignation.

JEFF. DAVIS AND THE POPE.

The following various correspondence appears in *La Patrie* (Paris) of Dec. 29:

JEFF. DAVIS TO HIS OWN POPE.

RICHMOND, Sept. 28, 1861.

VERY VENERABLE SOVEREIGN POPE: The bitter which for years past the people of New Orleans and New York have been commencing to see, and I have read with emotion the eloquent thoughts expressed in your pale and delicate cancelling the war which is now being waged by the United States against the States and people which have seceded from the Union, and your orders to your clergy to exhort the people to peace and charity. I do deeply regret that the Christian, clearly which, has brought you to this reiterated appeal to the clergy. It is for this reason that I write to you, as the representative of the Christian people of the Southern States, and in the name of the Southern States and people, I ask the aid of Christian charity, feeling and love, and in name your Holiness the people threatened even on their own benefit and the most cruel and terrible carnage, in darkness now, as it has always been to see the end of this unhappy war; that we have over endeavored to avoid it, and that we have even your Holiness now desires; that we have never sought or desired war, and that we have fought only to resist the devastation of our country, and the shedding of our best blood, and to force them to let us live in peacemaking independence of our institutions, and under our laws, which not only these states, but also the Federal Government, state, but also the free exercise of thereafter.

I pray your Holiness to accept, on the part of my people and myself, the assurance of our most sincere thanks for your efforts in favor of peace. May the Lord preserve the days of your Holiness, and that of our Holy Mother, the Church.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of Confederate States of America.

THE POPE TO JEFF. DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS AND CHURCHES, PRESIDENT, salutations. We have had received, with all suitable solemnity, your letter of by you to pacify the people, your letter dated 2d September last. We thank you for the good wishes and sentiments which you have expressed in your letter.

Your letter, which we have

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1864.

# THE CITY.

## THE EIGHTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

### ITS ARRIVAL IN CHICAGO.

**Original Roster—History of the Regiment—Its Gallant Exploits—Present Organization and Condition.**

**The Ranks to be Filled Up.**

The gallant Eighth Illinois Cavalry—that noble band of heroes who under the leadership of Fitzhugh Lee, made a name forever on the banners of the Confederacy and Beckinridge; whose clarions of the Rebellion still sound in valor when the history of this wicked rebellion will be written—passed here Tuesday, after a week's tedious journey, for a month's furlough, in which they will recruit and recuperate, as nearly all have dispitted their interests of service.

All remember the splendid appearance and martial bearing of this regiment, as it marched along the street in October, 1861, the admiration and delight of the citizens of Chicago. But alas! how few of those gallant men are among those whose return we welcome to-day! Scarcely one-half. The rest have nobly gone up, their lives on the altar of their country, from disease, and pitiless from the fatal musketry, which, as it flows whistling through the air, gave its victim no warning note. Although many of them "sleep their last sleep in the hollows of those Virginia swamps, which have been the silent witnesses of many a sanguinary fight, without any stone to mark their resting place, still their names will live forever ... in the hearts of their countrymen, and even among coming generations yet unborn. The record of this regiment is a glorious one, and we think it is due to Fitzhugh—the hero of a hundred battles. With Beauregard, Bragg, and have fought "the wave non long and not," and although sometimes being opposed to overwhelming forces, have never once lost an inglorious retreat.

CHARACTER OF THE REGIMENT.

The regiment was raised in September, 1861, and mustered at St. Charles, by Colonel Fitzhugh Lee, its numbers in about five weeks. The nominal is twelve hundred, but the actual number is about ... who were absent on Colonel. The regiment stands thus on Friday, October 11, having been full as to men and horses more than a week, but required, valuing for saddle equipments. A detachment of 100 men and 100 horses marched through Chicago on Friday, and the same number on Saturday. On the succeeding Monday the body of the regiment, consisting of 140 men, arrived in Chicago, by the Galena Union road, and marched through the streets to the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne depot, taking train there for Washington. Captain Wirth, United States Quartermaster here, escorted the regiment through the city, accompanied by Colonel Farnsworth; Lieutenant Colonel Gamble led the van, and manfully and mechanically exhibited style. The following is the regimental roster:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Colonel—John F. Farnsworth.
Lieut. Colonel—William Gamble.
First Major—D. R. Clendenin.
Second Major—Thomas J. Beveridge.
Adjutant—William G. Conklin.
Regimental Quartermaster—Lieut. T. W. Waite.
Regimental Commissary—J. S. Van Patten, G. O. Stevens, S. P. Farnsworth.
Surgeon—Dr. James D. Lindsay.
Assistant Surgeon—Dr. Samuel Crawford.
Chaplain—Rev. Thomas Hill.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A—Captain, J. E. Pierce; First Lieutenant, E. A. Wood; Second Lieutenant, Jacob Cure.
Company B—Captain, J. A. Kelly; First Lieutenant, H. Curtis; Second Lieutenant, Jacob Cure.
Company C—Captain, D. B. Lincoln; First Lieutenant, A. A. Dunn; Second Lieutenant, L. F. Jones.
Company D—Captain, J. D. Lanham; First Lieutenant, Edward Hunter; Second Lieutenant, Henry Clay.
Company E—Captain, Henry H. Boyce; First Lieutenant, Charles Boyce; Second Lieutenant, Thomas Boyce.
Company F—Captain, D. W. Rust; First Lieutenant, A. S. Dunn; Second Lieutenant, L. F. Jones.
Company G—Captain, J. D. Lanham; First Lieutenant, Edward Hunter; Second Lieutenant, Henry Clay.
Company H—Captain, J. J. Ryan; First Lieutenant, Thomas Ryan; Second Lieutenant, Geo. F. Warner.
Company I—Captain E. D. Dowd; First Lieutenant, Frank Wolf.
Company K—Captain, A. L. Walls; First Lieutenant, J. W. Rodgers; Second Lieutenant, Thomas Gorr.
Company L—Captain, Darius Sullivan; First Lieutenant, J. W. Taylor; First Lieutenant, J. D. Hopper.
Company M—Captain, J. W. Taylor; First Lieutenant, J. D. Hopper.
Company N—Captain, J. F. Kee; First Lieutenant, Thomas Ryan; Second Lieutenant, Jacob Aldrich.
Company O—Captain, Jacob Aldrich; First Lieutenant, Thomas Ryan; Second Lieutenant, John Austin.
Company P—Captain, Thomas Ryan; First Lieutenant, John Austin; First Lieutenant, — Martin; Second Lieutenant, — Austin.

ACHIEVEMENTS.

On arriving at Washington, this regiment was ordered to extend Sumner's command, the end, which it remained that winter, and in the spring shared with him all the glories and losses of the seven days' fighting on the Chickahominy, and with the rest of the army retreated to Harrison's Landing. From here the regiment covered the retreat to Yorktown, and thence was ordered to Alexandria. During the last fight at Bull Run it covered the river another contingent of General Pleasanton, and did considerable skirmishing. After the battle the regiment crossed over into Maryland, and engaged the rebels in continual cavalry battles, which were designated by the General-in-Chief, in a general order, as having "won its spurs." Finally the rebels were driven to South Mountain, where they seized possession of the pass. Some Federal infantry had been posted there, and commenced the battle of South Mountain, after which the rebels evacuated the pass. The cavalry followed them up, and a severe fight took place, in which the rebels were defeated with a loss of 30 killed, (when they left on the field,) 300 prisoners and 2 cannon, while the Eighth's loss was one man killed and fifteen wounded. From this the regiment proceeded to Antietam and found the rebels posted on the river. In company with Gen. Pleasanton's brigade, it engaged the enemy, and contributed to the glorious victory. After this battle, the regiment was continually skirmishing, scouting and making raids, following up the rebels under General Stuart, with a fresh command, twenty-five miles in twenty-two hours. When the army of the Potomac again began its advance, the 8th Illinois was found in its usual position—the front—where it stayed until the army arrived at Warrenton, when it was ordered to the rear, where it remained till after the battle of Fredericksburg, in which great battle it was present but not engaged. During the winter the regiment was engaged at its old work, scouting, skirmishing and otherwise annoying the rebels. In the opening of the campaign, it took a part in Stoneman's raid. Shortly afterwards the Gettysburg campaign took place. After the Union forces had crossed the Potomac, near Leesburg, the 8th proved up and found the enemy strongly posted at Beverly's ford. Here, with the other regiments of Buford's Division and some infantry, it engaged the rebels, but was forced to retreat, owing to overwhelming numbers. It retreated across the river where it remained till the army began to move to Centreville, under command of General Meade, after the 9th of July. The regiment went to Alden Pass, over Loudon Valley, where it came up with Stuart's cavalry. A sharp and spirited fight was the result of the meeting, after which the rebels fell back during the night. The 8th pursued and came up with the "graybacks" at Ashby Gap in Blue Ridge mountains, where they were defeated, and after a hotly contested fight, was forced to fall back in confusion through the gap. The next move was on the Potomac, to Newville's ferry, and thence to Gettysburg, where it participated on the first day in the glorious victory won by Meade at that place. On the next morning it moved to Van Schaick's ford, the base of supplies. During the fight on the first day the regiment was badly cut up. On the eve of the fourth of July, it moved through South Mountain, and engaged the rebels. The rebels fled, and continued for several days, the attackling the rear here, now there. It was in one of these attacks at Williamsport, that Major W. H. Medill was unfortunately shot, from the effects of which he expired a few days after. The regiment followed up the rebels to Falling Waters, where its company with Buford and Kilpatrick's cavalry division, it engaged the rebels. This resulted in defeat to the "graybacks" who lost 3,5 6 men taken prisoners, including General Pettigrew. This regiment again crossed the Potomac, and at Ashby's Gap had a slight skirmish with the enemy. The next move brought it to the Rappahannock Station on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, then crossed the river, and had a severe fight at Brandy Station, in which the rebels were driven 10 miles, to their intrenchments. Kill back again to the main army, but soon after crossed over the river. When Meade made his movement on picket duty until Mosby, came back to Centreville. The 8th fought all day long while falling back from the Rapidan to the Rappahannock. The division to which this regiment was attached took charge of the wagon train, which was 17 miles in length—by way of Brentville, Ill. It was attacked by the rebels, and a severe fight ensued. Gen. Custer's brigade came up and attacked the rebels, who were obliged to fall back, and the wagon train was brought off to Fairfax in safety. The regiment then went to the front, took the advance, and went to Bristoe Station. Here the rebels were advanced to Rappahannock, where Rodgerdale and French were advanced. The 8th moved to the right near Rappahannock station on the rebels' right flank, where it had a severe fight with a division of infantry and cavalry. The regiment was badly cut up, and fell back to Culpeper, where it has since remained in the city.

OUT WITH GEN. GRANT.

The regiment left Culpeper, Va., on Monday night, the 18th inst., arrived in Washington on Tuesday, and left that night, when they took the train for Chicago, where they arrived on Saturday morning. After walking here and there for hours, they took the train for this city, and arrived here yesterday morning. The boys looked well, and were in good spirits. After they had received a good breakfast, they were conducted to Bryan Hall, where they remained until 10 o'clock, when they took the train for home. We hope that the people will treat the boys well while they are here, for they have seen hard service, and have suffered much for their country. The regiment is now in good condition, and will be ready for duty in a few days. The boys were very much pleased with the reception they received at Bryan Hall. The tables were well filled with the best of everything, and the boys did ample justice to the good things before them. After they had finished their repast, they were addressed by Mayor Rumsey, who in a few appropriate remarks welcomed the boys to their home, and hoped that they would be treated with the kindness and attention which they had received from the citizens of Chicago. The Mayor concluded by proposing three cheers for the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, which were given with a hearty good will. Colonel Farnsworth, in a few appropriate remarks, thanked the Mayor for the kind reception which the regiment had received at his hands, and hoped that the Eighth would always be welcomed to Chicago. The Colonel said that the Eighth had seen hard service, and had suffered much for their country. The regiment was now in good condition, and would